

Previous references.

File No. 131

1903-04.

Serial Nos. 1-9

(-counts)

Later references.

- Cel. 131 or 03 04
Sl. 10-11 F.
- do Sl. 12-13 B.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-9.

Part B. for

SUBJECT.

Appeal to Chief Court against the order of acquittal passed in Mysore Sessions case no. 206 of 1903-04. Government vs Vasudeva gya & others.

- ✓ 1. 765 A 23- 4-1903. from Keneah Ganaganoor.
Prays that an appeal may be directed to be filed in the Chief Court against the order of acquittal of the accused persons passed by the Sessions Judge Mysore.
- ✓ 2. 836/2 A 26-10-03. to the Govt. Advocate, Mysore.
Transmits the above petition & requests ~~to~~ furnish his opinion.
- ✓ 3. G. R. S. 58 95 A 6-12-03. from the Govt. Advocate.
Requests that the entire records of the case may be sent to him.

1 172/1 D 12-11-03 to the Registrar, Ch. Court
Requests to forward for reference the
records in Mysore Sessions Case No. 20/

1903 CH.

5. 3075/140 D 20-11-03 from the Registrar (4806)
forwards the records called for.

6. 1067/1 D 27-11-03 to the Govt. Advocate
forwards the records & requests
that the submission of the opinion
called for may be expedited.

7. 113 D 7-12-03 from the Govt. Advocate (4878)
states that in his opinion it is a fit
case for appeal.

8. 1300-2 D 23-12-03 to the Govt. Advocate
the Dist. Magistrate & the Registrar.
Directs the Govt. Advocate to
prepare an appeal to the Chief
Court against the order of acquittal.

9. 303/2 D 23-12-03 to Keesiah
Informs that Govt. Advocate has
been directed to prepare an appeal
to the Chief Court as proposed for.

File No. (if any)

Directions.

No., date and purport of receipts to be entered in red, and office note in black ink in order of dates.—To be written only on one side, and inside the line of margin.

Office Note.

Branch *Judicial*.

Subject *Appeal*

Petition no 765 dated 28th September 1903 from the ^{24th 3rd} ~~the~~ *Keeriah*, of *Ganagana*, *Channanagar Taluk*, praying that Court may direct an appeal to the Chief Court against the order of acquittal of the accused persons passed by the Sessions Judge, Mysore. *Dr in Case no 20, 1903 & 4.*

The case was one of forgery of a will alleged to have been committed by the 7 accused persons referred to in the judgment of the Sessions Judge (Copy subd). The will in question purported to have been executed by *Manthappa* and *Devere* (both deceased) ~~bequeath~~ who were said to be husband and wife, bequeathing their property to an alleged adopted son, a brother of one of the accused persons.

The Complainant (Petitioner) ~~as~~ claiming to be the husband of the woman *Devere* and as such entitled to her property sought

Sought to prove the well
as a forgery by the accused
persons and prosecuted the
latter. The Sessions judge,
acquitted all the accused -

The Petitioner now requests
that ~~law~~ under section 417
of the Code of Criminal Procedure
~~Sanction~~, the ~~Govt~~ Advocate
may be directed to file an
appeal to the Chief Court
against the order of acquittal
of the accused persons.

The Petitioner states
that there has been a failure
of justice due to

- (1) admission of irrelevant
evidence
- (2) Repetition of relevant evidence
- (3) Want of proper appreciation
of evidence

The Petitioner deals very
elaborately with the ~~case~~
points above noted and
concludes that such offences
are rife in villages and
acquittals such as these
would act as a premium
for committing such offences.

In the Sessions Court
both the assessors found
the accused guilty of the
offence.

offences with which they were charged.

The point for consideration is whether the case is of such importance and whether there has been such substantial failure of justice, as to ~~need~~ justify an appeal being directed to be filed in the Chief Court.

The Govt Advocate's opinion may, if approved, be called for.

Submitted for orders with draft
to Govt Advocate.

2/8/93 The petitioner has shown some plausible grounds for preferring an appeal. We may as well let the Govt Advocate give also
Dated

7-10-93

I do not know if the case is important enough for an appeal even if the Govt Advocate considers that there are good grounds.

The petitioner has shown some plausible grounds for preferring an appeal. We may as well let the Govt Advocate give also

May the Pet^r be informed
that Gov^t do not consider it
necessary to file an appeal?

Ans →
12/10/03

409
13-10-03

To the Director
through Mr. ...

13/10/03

I am of opinion that
the case is a fit one for an
appeal - in the event of the
Govt Advocate advising it -
~~that it is proper to~~ - I am
not disposed to recommend the
rejection of the petition - C.

14/10/03

14-10-03

Comm^r in Gov^t Adv:

13431
16.X.03

28/10

und

22.X.03

★

Done the Draft 14/10/03

Draft issue 1 -

In reply, the Govt Advocate
requests that the entire proceedings
of the case may be sent to him
to enable him to express his
opinion as the Sessions judge
has discussed upon the evidence
more upon a point not
quite relevant to the case
than upon the most important

point, viz; whether the document
was executed after the
death of the deceased Maudslayi
and during the absence of
Devere as alleged by the prose-
-cution.

Submitted for orders with a
draft to the Registrar, Chief Court
calling for the records
Done - 12/11/03
10/11/03

Records received and sent
to the ~~Registrar~~ Govt.
Advocate.

The Govt Advocate
now states that the case
is a fit one for appeal
to the Chief Court.

2 Drafts subd

Done
9/12/03

Done
9/12/03

Done
9-12-03

To the Dewan,
through the 2nd. Councillor.

Done
9/12/03

An appeal may be
referred as advised
by our legal adviser
the Govt Advocate. The
offence is a discretionary one
& the acquittal is not
as already observed by J.C.
me seem quite 12/12/03
justifiable & a.

14720
17/11/03

Done
18-11-03

542
11-12-03
amp. H. Nandipati

Transferred to the
Judicial Branch
26/9/03

2-1
26-9-03

read 4.20 Pm.
28/9/03

(1)
✓ J 432
25.9.03
1903

No. 765
Name of Petitioner *Heemals*
Village *Yanaganner*
Taluk *Channarayana*
District *Mysore*
Date of Arzi
Date of Receipt 23-9-03
Date of Disposal
No. of Enclosure 1

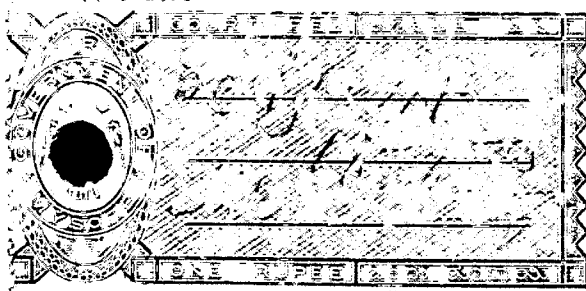
ABSTRACT.

States that on filing Complaint in the Court of the Channarayana Nagar Special Subordinate Officer and 1st Class Magistrate against Vasudeviah and 6 others for offences committed under Sections 465 & 474 of the Indian Penal Code, the Magistrate after holding enquiry in case no 64 of 02-03 committed the accused persons to the Session Court, Mysore, for trial; that the accused persons were tried in Session case no 2 of 1903-04 and acquitted of the charge on 10/8/03 (copy of

inherent herein); that both
the assessors found the
accused guilty of the charges;
that there had been entire
failure of justice in the case.
Prays that Court would be pleased
to permit the records of the
case and to prefer an appeal
to the Chief Court under
Section 417 of the Criminal
Procedure Code against the
sentences of acquittal.

W
26/9/03

Petn
21-9-03



out of paper
stamp aff.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore

Enclosure

General and Revenue Departments
Bangalore.

Mysore Government
General and Revenue Departments
Petition Department
No. 765 R.
Date 23-9-1903

The humble petition of Veeriah, Son of
Madaiah residing at Ganaganur
Villages, Channarayana Taluk, respect-
fully sheweth.

That the Petitioner filed a Complaint
against 1 Vasudeviah, 2 Nanjappa, 3
Mada Gowda, 4 Anthiah, 5 Keneha Madaiah
6 Bellappa, 7 Rachiah, for offences committed
under Sections 465, 467 + 474 of the Indian
Penal Code, in the Court of the Channarayana
Special Sub-Division officer and 1st class
Magistrate, Criminal Case No 64 of 02-03;
that 17 witnesses were examined for the prose-
cution and the Magistrate finding that there
was strong evidence against the accused
persons committed them all to take their
trial at the August Sessions in Mysore.

2. That the accused persons were tried in
Sessions Case No: 2 of 1903-04 and were
acquitted of the said charges on the 10th of
August 1903 (copy of Judgment herewith sub-
mitted)

3. That both the Assessors found the accused
persons guilty of the charges.

4. That the Petitioner humbly begs to state that there has been an ~~in~~ failure of justice in the Case for the following reasons: —

I. The following irrelevant and suspicious papers were admitted as Exhibits for defence, — violating the fundamental rules of evidence: —

Exhibits IV & V for defence: —

These are dated subsequent to the filing of the Complaint petition which was on 24-1-1903. The Signatory is said to have recorded a transaction from memory which took place 6 months back.

He was not summoned to give evidence in Court or to be cross-examined. These were made to be produced by a Taluk Gymasta (rec-witness for defence) who knew nothing about the papers, as if these were public documents.

No mention of these papers were made before the Committing Magistrate or even at the initial da's enquiry to whom the Complaint petition was first referred — Exhibit IV purports to issue from an agent but is said to be signed by the Manyadar. The Village is under Government Management and this is a singular procedure adopted by the Manyadar, or by his adviser, the Manavali, who took great interest in dissuading prosecution witnesses from giving true evidence.

II. The following pieces of evidence were improperly rejected: —

(a) Sanction to prosecute the accused persons for forgery of the Will, given by the Sub-Registrar to the Complainant after a preliminary enquiry. This was admitted by the Committing Magistrate. (b) Authenticated copy of Extract from the Stamp-Vendor's Register, showing

that the 7th accused purchased 3 stamp-
papers for different values in the name of
Deveeramma, describing her in 3 different
ways on dates subsequent to Mantadiah's
death and when this Deveeramma was
lying in her husband Veeriah's shed at-
tacked with plague. This exhibit would
have clearly shown the criminal intention
of the accused persons and that the accused
persons, thinking that stamped papers may
be attended with risk, hit upon the easy
method of connecting the will on plain paper.

(C) An application was made by the Com-
plainant to summon the daughter of
Kuntur Nanji (2nd witness for prosecution)
as a witness. Her presence in Court would have
shown that she, being more than 20 years of age,
the statement in the so called will that
Mantadiah had divorced his wife 30 years
back was false and could never have been
made by Mantadiah.

III The following false statements made in
the so called will, prove beyond any doubt -
that this document could not have been
executed either by Mantadiah or Deveeramma
and much less by both: -

(a) "That - Deveeramma is the wife of
Mantadiah."

All the 17 witnesses for prosecution including
the real husband of the one and the real wife
of the other, the landlord and the neighbours
of the house, Shanbogue and Patel of the village
have proved that there was no sort of relationship
between them. Above all accused persons
themselves admit in their statements that
Deveeramma was not the wife of Mantadiah.
Finally in public and private documents

Such as Exhibits A to A₃, A, A₁, and M, she is described as the wife of Veeriah and in Exhibit L, Stamped Mortgage bond, she executes the document and puts her signature as the wife of Veeriah.

It is proved that his first wife Devenee having borne no children, Veeriah married ~~Devenee~~ a second wife, and that on account of dissension between the wives, Veeriah took Devenee to Hallikere Hon di which is only a furlong from his village and kept her in the house of the 4th witness for prosecution; that they were visiting each other on the beat of terms; that when plague broke out at Hallikere Hon di Veeriah took Devenee to his shed on the 3rd September 02, and when she fell ill, he removed her to a shed in the garden where she died on the 25th Sept 1902. Before death she handed over to him all her papers Exhibits A to A₈ and B; that Veeriah performed her ceremonies and got into peaceful possession of the garden, sold it to 15th prosecution witness (Ent c) who is enjoying it peacefully having paid last years Kan dayam. (Exhibit K).

Similarly, 2nd witness Nanji was wife of Mantadiah till his death, got all documents, Exhibits D, D₁, E to E₉, F, F₁, and G, from Mantadiah performed his funeral ceremonies, received all his movables from the accused persons themselves who were guarding them for her, got into peaceful possession of his lands and has been enjoying the same, having paid last years Kan dayam. -

(H) "Shal Chikm alliah is the brother's

Son of Mantadiah."

Prosecution evidence including that of 372 witnesses, the widow of the only brother of Mantadiah prove this statement to be absurd.

(C) "That 6 months back Chikmalliah was taken in adoption by them."

Prosecution disproves this statement and even the defence does not allude to it.

(d) "That all moveables are bequeathed to the adopted son."

It is proved that Nanjee got all her husband's moveables, utensils provisions buffalo &c from the accused persons themselves. If the Will was really executed on the 15th September 02 why did not the adopted son or his relatives put forward claims to the moveable and immovable properties of Mantadiah and Deveramma?

(e) "That Mantadiah abandoned his wife Nanji 30 years ago."

This is absurd as Mantadiah has a daughter more than 20 years old by Nanjee.

(f) "That Mantadiah kept Nanji as his concubine."

This statement is unnatural for a husband to make in a solemn will and is proved to be ~~proved~~ false.

IV The following circumstances tending to prove the forgery were lost sight of by the Judge: —

(a) The will is dated 15th September 02, when Deveramma was at Yanaganni in her garden, attacked with plague, living with her husband Veeriah; and Mantadiah was on his death bed attacked with plague in his bed.

She died at Hallikere Honde, a day previous to his death.

(b) This was not presented for registration during the life time of Mantodi or of Devenamma, but 18 months and 18 days after the date of the Will; and 14 days after the sale deed of the garden in favour of the 13th witness for prosecution was registered. To defraud this witness of the garden was the motive for conveniently forging a will on plain paper and antedating it.

(c) That all the accused persons excepting the first being closely related to each other, conspired together in making the false will; and they failed to induce 7th or 8th prosecution witnesses not related to them, to attest the Will.

(d) Exhibit D which is a deed executed by Devenamma gives her age in 1880 to be 45 years so that at her death she was aged 67 years. Exhibit I, gives the age of Mantodi at his death to be 70 years. They became co-defendants in the house of the 4th witness for prosecution 10 or 12 years previous to their deaths when each was aged 55 or 58 years. It is absurd to believe that at this age persons could enter into a marital or any other relationship.

(e) Exhibit J, gives the report of the Hospital Assistant that the village of Hallikere Honde was entirely evacuated on 3rd Sept 02. Devenamma as admitted by the accused did not die at Hallikere Honde, when the village was evacuated, but lived in her garden at Ganaganur. This clearly proves that, irrespective of the prosecution evidence,

Deneeramma was not at Hallikere on the date of the Will, but was laid up with plague in her garden at Ganaganur.

V The following points of the Judgement show a want of Appreciation of the evidence in the case: —

- (1) "The important question for decision is whether Deneeri was the Complainant's wife"
 - This is wrong; so far as the offence is concerned the important question is whether according to the Will Deneeri is Alante's wife.
- (2) Some of them say that both lived as husband and wife, while the others assert that she was his mistress (see 3rd of the 18th prosecution witnesses)
 - Amongst such as the term they use for Kudoorali is "L O A : b o o b o". The other witnesses being asked, have explained the term in full. These witnesses were not asked about it. The Judge has no authority to interpret it as meaning mistress.
- (3) Depositions of Veniah & Deneeri in Suit No: 532 of 1881 on the file of Mysore District Court
 - The Judge has made too much of this, without even referring to the temporary misunderstanding standing between husband and wife during the pendency of this suit. It is proved that after the suit was settled, these were reconciled to each other and lived together peacefully. These statements have no weight before statements made ante-liti - Motam as in exhibit L.

- (1) "Nor can I attach any importance to the entry in the 'Khata'" } It is not only in Khata up to date that she is described as the wife of Veeriah, but also in the receipt to which she herself has taken from the Shamboque Inhibito Ato Ato and in Vangarazimama Inhibito m.
- (5) "Nanjee herself admits that she was not always living with Mantodiak" } Nanjee has said that she used to visit her mother's place now & then. This is very natural and the Judge has no authority whatever to draw inference that she was not Mantodiak's wife.
- (6) Lakshminipatti Gowda & Thammiah 2nd & 3rd Defence witnesses } These are not residents of the village. 1st accused is Shamboque of Navalur, hence the interest of the 3rd Defence witnesses. Thammiah is also a Shamboque. The Judge is wrong in basing his judgement on the interested evidence of these persons in preference to that of respectable residents of the village, the landlord of the house & the Shamboque and the Patel of the village.
- (7) 12th prosecution witness Subbiah } He is owner brother of the 1st accused. Even with this interest he cannot say more than that Deven & Mantodiak lived in the same house, which of course they did as co-tenants in the house of Basaviah, 1st witness for prosecution, before

the committing magistrate
 this witness has said that
 he does not know if Mantodiak
 has kept Deveri, that
 Mantodiak possesses a de
 farale Khata for his own
 land, and in some years
 he has paid Kan dayane
 for the garden for and on
 account of Deveranma.
 He retracts all these state
 ments on account of the
 fraternal tie.

(8) "The Complainant
 is a Lingayet and all
 his witnesses except
 the Shan bogne & Patel
 are of the same caste"

The accused persons except
 the 7th are also of the same
 caste, viz Lingayets. No
 ill will or motive has
 even been attempted
 to be proved. As the
 prosecution evidence
 is consistent and conclu-
 sive, the Judge had only
 to remark that there was
 combination against
 the accused for which
 there is no authority.

(9) "When the Com-
 plainant took Deveri
 to Panaganur is
 equally conflicting
 and improbable."

The date is unanimously
 given as the day previous
 to Gouri feast which
 is 3rd September 02. There
 is no conflict at all.

(10) "The possession of
 Mantodiak's docu-
 ments by Nanje may
 also be accounted for
 on the same or similar
 ground."

The reason assigned
 by the Judge is simply
 a guess, which is
 improbable and un-
 warranted and opposed
 to the evidence in the

(11) "He (Complainant) says he went to the Sub Registrar at 12 --- whereas the Sub Registrar's endorsement on the back of the will shows that it was presented at his office at (3)"

The petitioner is a poor illiterate village old and deaf and has no idea of time. These defects have gone a good way in prejudicing his, otherwise, innocent conduct.

(12) "How the complainant happened to know what these witnesses (7th & 8th) did not ^{but} communicate to anybody until they were summoned as witnesses it is difficult to understand."

This is not correct. They prove that they reported the matter to one Bhoga Malliah, from whom the complainant got information. 7th & 8th witnesses are not residents of the place, where complainant resides or where Nanjee resides since her husband's death. The tendency of Villagers is to keep the knowledge of the perpetration of heinous crimes, which do not affect them, a secret, to avoid the unpleasantness of being dragged to courts.

(13) The evidence of 12th prosecution witness Ma diah

The witness has attested the forged will. He was to have been made a co-accused. He was left out as the scope of the sanction to prosecute granted by the Sub Registrar did not extend to him, and as he was not summoned before the Sub Registrar to give evidence. He was cited as a witness under the belief that he would not care to ---

~~and~~ ⁱⁿ ~~incriminate~~ ^{incriminate} him self
and would come out with
the truth. But his close re-
lationship with the accused
and their influence over him
sub-ordinated veracity to
obedience.

(14) "I am for the above
reasons of opinion
(that there is no direct
evidence".

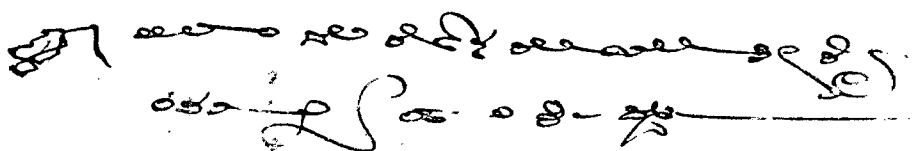
What could be more direct
evidence than that given
by the 7th & 8th witnesses
for prosecution.

V) That, considering the nature of the
evidence to be proved, no stronger case
could have been made out against the
accused persons. To expect better evidence
in such cases would be to make the sections
of the Indian Penal code relating to
forgery of no effect.

That such offences are rife in villages
and acquittals such as these would act
as a premium for committing such offences.

That for these reasons the Petitioner humbly
begs that Government would be pleased
to peruse the records of the case and to prefer
an appeal to the Chief Court under Section
417 of the Criminal Procedure Code
against this sentence of acquittal.

The petitioner begs to remain
your most obedient servant



(2)

Office Draft. (Docket.)

Mysore Government;
Secretariat, General & Revenue
Branch:

To The Govt Advocate
in Mysore

Date of passing the draft 26/10/03.
Date of despatch

Regd. No.
File No. & date (if any)

836

No. of Encls. Petition & enclosure

to be returned when
done with.

In forwarding
herewith, a Petition
Regd No 765 dated 28th
September 1903 ^{with enclosure} from
one Keeriah of Gnanagur,
praying that an appeal
may be directed to
be filed in the Chief
Court against the
order of acquittal
of the accused persons,
passed by the Sessions
Judge, Mysore District, in
Mysore Sessions Case
no 207 of 1903-04, has
the honour to request
that the Govt Advocate
will be so good as
to furnish Govt
with his opinion on
it together.

together with the
grounds therefor,
as to whether, the
case is a fit one
for preferring an
appeal to the Chief
Court.

By order

W. H. 7/10/03
Secretary
4/10/03

Typed.
12/24/03

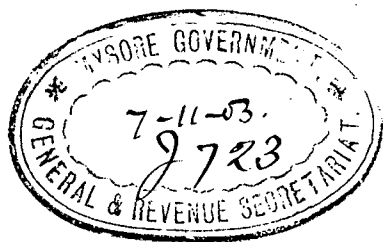
Ind
7.11.03

No. 75.

Encl. no: pl^y & file.

Office of the Government Advocate
in Mysore, Bangalore
Dated 8th November 1913

3



From

The Government Advocate
in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, Revenue & General
Department.

Sir,

In reply to your letter
No. J. 836, dated 26th ultimo, I have
the honor to request, that the
entire proceedings of the Case
may be sent to me, to enable
me to express my opinion, as
the Sessions Judge has dis-
cussed upon the evidence;
more upon a point not quite
relevant to the Case; than upon
the most important point
viz,

viz; whether the document was
executed after the death of the
deceased Montediah, and
during the absence of
Devereux as alleged by the
Prosecution.

The enclosures are
herewith returned.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
E. R. M. A. M. A.
Governor Advocate

To.

The Registrar,
Chief Court

Dated 12/11/03

No. 972

Sir,

I am directed
to request that you
will be so good as to
obtain and forward
reference
at an early date, the
records in Mysore
Sessions Case No 2

(For ~~view~~ ^{Vinod} ~~view~~ ^{view}
26 Nov)

of 1903-04 - as the
same are required
by the Govt. Advocate
to enable him to
~~for expressing~~ his
opinion as to whether
an appeal may be
filed preferred to the
Chief Court ^{against} in the case
the order of acquittal
of

of the accused persons
passed by the Sessions
judge, Mysore Division.

By I have

10/11/03

for Secretary

70/11/03

J. 806

(5)

N^o 3075 J. P. D. D.
140

Bangalore 20th November 1903.
23.

From,

V. A. Rajaratna Mudz Esq;
Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.

To,

H. V. Nanjundayya Esq; M. A; M. L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

As requested in your N^o 972 of the
12th instant, I have the honor to forward
herewith the records in Mysore Sessions
Case N^o 2 of 1903-04, Government
~~of~~ Vasudeviah and 6 others.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

V. A. Rajaratna Mudz

Registrar

mim

(6) Opt Advocate
in Depose

N^o 1667 2^d. Rev.
Date. 27/11/03

His letter N^o 95 dated
6th Nov^r 03 requesting that
the entire records of the
Mepore Sessions case N^o 2
of 03/04 (of ~~the~~ ^{the} Varendra
may be sent to him &c

With ref^d to the above
has the honor to forward
herewith the entire record
in Mysore S^e/case No 2
of 03-04. (St^d H^s Kaudesiah
and others.) I enclose that the
under the chief
called in the
encl^d

25.11.03

In Lady,

Office of the Government Advocate
in Mysore.

Dated. 7th December, 1903

No. 113.

Encl. In file of Records.

(in separate packet.)

(7)

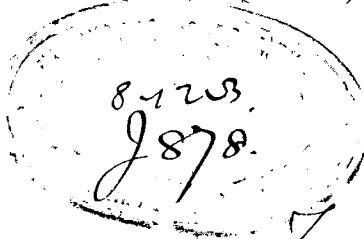
The Government Advocate
in Mysore

The Secretary to the Govern-
ment of Mysore, Revenue
and General Departments.

Sir,

In reply to your
letter No. J. 1067 dated 27th ult.,
I have the honor to state, that
in my opinion it is a fit case
for appeal.

The important question in
the Case is not what the Sessions
Judge has mentioned in the
Judgment whether Deveni is
the wife of the Complainant
Kessiah, but whether she is the



Supplied as per
order.

wife of Mantediah as mentioned
in the will. It is admitted by
the accused, and found by the
Sessions Judge that Decesi
was not the wife of Mantediah.
The fact found by the Judge
that Decesi was given up
by Teeriah supports the
evidence for the prosecution
that she was the wife of
Teeriah, which evidence is
corroborated by Public
Records. The mention of
Decesi as the wife of
Mantediah is false, and
she is not likely to have
bequeathed her garden as per
will. Mantediah died
on the 26th September of 1896
and the will was executed on
the 15th. It is not likely that

that he could have been in a
position to execute the will. ~
Circumstances of the Case support
the prosecution evidence that ~
Denevi was not with Manteliah
on the date of the will. The
Sessions Judge has not given
due weight and Consideration
to important points. The
evidence of the 7th and 8th witnesses
clearly show that the will is
forgery, and the Sessions Judge
has wrongly discredited the
evidence.

The enclosures are herewith
returned.

I have the honor to be
Yours Most Obedient
Secretary

S. K. S. S. S. S.
Government Advocate.

(8)

Read:—

Petition no 765-R
dated 2nd September 1903
from Veeriah, son of
Madiah of Ganagamer
Village, Chaurajanager Taluk,
praying that an appeal
may be directed to be
preferred to the Chief Court,
against the order of
acquittal of the accused
persons passed by the
Sessions Judge, Mysore
Division in Mysore
Sessions case no 2 of
1903-04.

(2) Letter no 113 dated
7th December 1903, from
the Govt Advocate
in Mysore, stating
that the case above
referred to is a fit
one for appeal to
the Chief Court,

✓
1300-29 23/12/03.
J

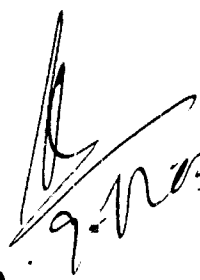
Order thereon:—

Under Sect 10
417 of the Code of
Criminal

Filed.
21/12/03

Criminal Procedure,
the Govt of His Highness
the Maharaja are
pleased to direct the
Govt Advocate, to
prefer an appeal to
the Chief Court, against
the order of acquittal
of the accused persons,
passed by the Sessions
Judge, Mysore Division
in the case above referred
to.

2. The result of the appeal
should be intimated
for the information
of the Govt

 G. N. B.
do
19/12/3
Secretary

The Govt Advocate
in Mysore, with a copy of the judgment
Sessions Court.

The Dy Magr of
Mysore

The Registrar, Chief
Court,
returning the records

✓
1303 & 23/12/03
2

(9)
Endorsement

With reference to
his Petition no. 715
dated 23rd September
1903, praying that the
Govt Advocate may
be directed to file
an appeal in the Chief
Court of Mysore, against
the order of acquittal
of the accused persons
passed by the Sessions
Judge, Mysore Dn., in
Mysore Sessions Case
no. 20 of 1903-04, as there
has been a failure of
justice, Veeriah,
son of Madiah, residing
at Ganaganur village,
Channarayana Taluk,
is informed that
the Govt Advocate
in Mysore, has
been directed to
prefer an appeal
to the Chief Court, as
requested

Recd
1/1/04

Typed
12/12/03

prayer & for.
~~2. The enclosures are returned~~ ²⁴⁻⁵ ~~Discretion~~

By order

11/9-1203

Aug 7
1912/3

Leere & any.